

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

- 25X1 1. The head of the Chinese Communist administration of Tsinghai in April 1952 was a Chinese named WANG (F-6).¹ He had the title of Brushi² and had held his position since 1950. WANG is a member of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)
- 25X1 [redacted] He had absolute control over the administration of the province.
2. Geshe Sherab Gyamtso³ was honorary governor⁴ of Tsinghai in April 1952, having held the post since 1951. Formerly a lama, Gyamtso fled from Lhasa at the time of the death of the 13th Dalai Lama, and has lived in Tsinghai since then. When the Chinese Communists invaded Tsinghai, Gyamtso fled to a mountainous area west of Hsining (N 36-37, E 101-49) and remained there for about a year [redacted] The Chinese finally forced him to return to Hsining and accept the position of governor, but he has no power or authority in the conduct of the affairs of the province. [redacted]
- 25X1 3. A second honorary governor⁴ is MA Khung-wo, a religious leader among the Moslems in Tsinghai Province. [redacted] has held his position since 1950.⁵
- 25X1 4. The honorary head of the Chinese Communist army in Tsinghai in April 1952 was General HUANG Hsi-ling, also known as Apa Alo, who was concurrently vice governor of Tsinghai.⁶ Before the arrival of the Chinese Communists, HUANG Hsi-ling and Geshe Sherab Gyamtso were the leading figures in Tsinghai.⁷
- 25X1 5. Khamba Drashi², secretary to Governor WANG, was an influential figure in the Tsinghai administration in April 1952, being the official closest to the Governor, who he accompanied on all his trips. Khamba, a member of the CCP [redacted] had been appointed to his position in 1951.
6. In April 1952 the son of HUANG Hsi-ling, Angun, was head of a department which

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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was responsible for maintaining a census of livestock in Tsinghai. Information collected by this department was eventually to be used as a basis for the distribution of livestock to the people in Tsinghai. [REDACTED]

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7. In April 1952 Drashi Nangtso¹⁰ of T'ungjen (N 35-34, E 101-57) hsien, the hereditary head of the district and an important leader, had been divested of his power though he was still ostensibly head of the hsien. The next ranking official in this district was Dja Wu Honbo¹⁰. Both Drashi and Dja Wu had been forced to cooperate with the Chinese.

8. In March or April 1952 the honbo of Nangrall was forced to flee to the Amne Machin Shan (N 35- , E 100-) because he refused to cooperate with the Chinese Communists. Until then he had resisted the Communists. He was accompanied in his flight by about a hundred of his followers and their families.

25X1 [REDACTED] Comments

1. Since 1950 the chairman of the Tsinghai provincial government has been reported as CHAO Shou-shan.
2. This title given in phonetic form. It is possible that "Drashi" in paragraph 5 is another rendition of this same title, although it appears in paragraph 7 as a personal name.
3. Geshe Sherab Gyantso (Geshi Sherap Gyantso) was reported in August 1950 as a former monk of Drepung Monastery who had become vice president of the Tibetan Provisional Government at Hsining. In January 1950 he was reported as Hsi-jao-chia-tso, vice governor of Tsinghai. There has been no previous indication that he at any time evidenced unwillingness to cooperate with the Chinese Communists. [REDACTED]

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- 25X1 4. [REDACTED] appears to use "honorary governor" in the sense of "vice governor."

5. In 1949 one of the chairmen of the Tsinghai government was reported as MA Pu, whose death was reported in August 1950. In March 1951 MA Fu-ch'en was reported as a vice governor in Tsinghai.

6. HUANG was reported [REDACTED] as a vice governor of Tsinghai. In the absence of characters, his name, reported as HUANG Si-ling, was given the more acceptable romanization "Hsi-ling." The information which identifies him with the Tibetan leader Alo, known to the Chinese as General HUANG, suggests that Si-ling is a title - Ssu-ling, or "commander." In 1948 it was reported that his district lay in Kansu Province, but that he had given horses to MA Pu-fang. In 1949 it was reported that he had made arrangements to flee from the Chinese Communists and instructed his people not to cooperate with them.

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7. [REDACTED] failure to mention MA Pu-fang seems surprising.

8. This title is given in phonetic form.

9. [REDACTED] a HUANG Wen-yuan, [REDACTED] in a position very similar to the one here described for Angun [REDACTED] gave a different account of the position and name of the incumbent's father.

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25X1 Comments

10. Nangtso is a title, the same as honbo.
11. This district lies south of the Yellow River about 150 miles east of Kueite (N 36-01, E 101-38).

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